

GUARANTEE
Your Money Back
If You Want It.
See Editorial Page, First Column.

Vol. LXXV, No. 25,184.

Copyright, 1915,
By The Tribune Association.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.

21 CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH IN SCHOOL FIRE

Flames Sweep Through
Crowded Flimsy Building
in Peabody, Mass.

STRUCTURE HAD NO FIRE ESCAPES

Hundreds of Pupils Jammed in
Panic at Doors and Trapped
in Upper Floors.

Peabody, Mass., Oct. 28. Nineteen little girls were burned to death and two girls died from injuries when fire swept through St. John's Parochial School this morning with such fierce rapidity that several hundred pupils became jammed inside the front entrance in a mass, fighting blindly to escape the flames and smoke.

Before the police and firemen were able to burst open the doors eight or ten had fallen victims to the flames or to suffocation in the mad panic. The others who lost their lives were trapped on the second or third floor. One girl died as the result of her terrible burns a few minutes after being rescued by a fireman.

The total known death toll is twenty-one. Four children were badly injured and four more are missing. Most of the victims were between seven and twelve years old, several were between twelve and fifteen and one was eighteen years old.

Without Fire Escapes.

The building was an old three story structure of brick, with a wooden interior. It was gutted, at a loss of \$150,000. There were no fire escapes on the building.

The cause of the fire has not been definitely determined. It was first thought due to a boiler explosion, but investigation by the state police apparently shows that it started in a closet in the back of the boiler room and stairs in the basement. The most general theory held by the authorities is that the fire started by spontaneous combustion in a mass of rubbish, probably sweepings, in the closet.

There were 250 pupils in the school when the fire started. They were at prayers when the fire gong sounded its warning. Most of them thought it was merely another fire drill and quickly fell into line and marched into the hall.

But the pupils on the first floor, emerging from their rooms into smoke and flames from the fire that was eating its way up from the basement, broke ranks immediately and raced for the main doors in a panic, crying out in terror. In vain the black-robed Sisters of Notre Dame tried to maintain some semblance of order. The fright of the children was contagious and was communicated in a minute to the girls on the two upper floors, with the result that they piled down the stairs in a wild rush, some falling and being trampled upon in the rush.

Exit to Street Choked.

The first 200 of the children poured safely out the front doors into the open air. Then the exit became choked and the jam was aggravated when the pupils from the upper floors reached the street door and tried to struggle through the already bunched there.

While this terrible struggle was in progress the fire spread through the wooden interior so fast that in fifteen minutes after it started the inside of the building was a fiery furnace. Floors and walls cracked and flaming splinters fell among the children fighting for life at the doorway. Their small faces drawn with terror, their voices screaming in agony of fright, they fought, scratched and hit one another in paroxysms of fear.

Many pupils, mostly boys, jumped from windows on the second and third floors. Some clambered down water-spouts and others down ladders quickly raised by the firemen. Still more jumped to safety in improvised nets made of overcoats, ulsters and even bed covers.

Here and there in the windows on the second and third floors a white face was seen as the wind swept the fire curtain aside for a second.

The death jam at the front was relieved when police and firemen hacked away the doors with axes, and some from behind by inducing the calmer children to go out by the rear or through windows.

As the little ones at the front doors poured out, the fighting fire saw another terrible sight. Some of the children ran about blindly shrieking in their fright. Others, bloodstained and lame from the struggle inside, rolled out and fainted.

Defective Hydrant Delays Firemen.

A defective hydrant prevented the firemen from getting water on the flames until ten or twelve minutes after their arrival. By the time the streams began to play the fire had eaten through from basement to roof, the latter was smoking, and a few minutes later the golden cross tottered and crashed down through the wreckage.

Even then piercing cries were coming from various parts of the building and little figures could be seen running wildly from window to window. One boy failed a moment on the roof, then dropped like a stone. The cry of horror that started from the thousands of spectators changed into cheers as his body struck a big beam jutting out his bounced out beyond the flames. The lad escaped with nicks and a few minutes later a broken leg. Probably half a dozen jumped from the third floor five minutes before the whole roof sagged in and then collapsed. Two hours after the fire started the building was an empty shell, and it was not until noon that search could be started for the bodies.

Grief-stricken parents and other relatives.

Continued on page 4, column 2.

WHAT AWESTRICKEN LONDONERS GAZED AT AFTER THE ZEPPELIN RAID.



The front of a dwelling house crushed in like so much paper by the explosion of a bomb hurled from a mile and a half in the air.

MIST MAROONS KENDRICK; DRIFT ENDS SEA FLIGHT

Lost Three Hours, Flyer,
Aided by Smack's Fuel,
Lands in Maryland.

Ocean City, Md., Oct. 28.—Lost at sea for three hours in a flying boat, Beryl H. Kendrick, who had attempted an air journey from Albany to Hatteras, found himself without fuel in a dense fog off the Delaware Capes just before dark this afternoon.

After sitting in his big brown hydro-aeroplane and watching it drift aimlessly, at length he caught sight of a fishing smack, and from its crew obtained enough oil to reach this town at 9:30 o'clock. Kendrick covered approximately 350 miles.

Kendrick was eighteen miles from shore when his last stop was made. The other stops had been made at prearranged points along the route to take on gasoline and adjust his machinery.

Kendrick, intent upon beating the 480-mile flight of David McCulloch, Elmhurst, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Woman suffrage will be victorious by a large majority in this city on Election Day, if straw votes mean anything. A canvass of 199 men of Elmira approached in factory, store and on the street indicated that the amendment would be victorious in this city by a two-to-one majority.

Chemung County, in which Elmira is situated, is said to be a strong suffrage district. In the rural parts of the county, as well as in the more thickly populated communities, the sentiment appears to be strongly in favor of women voting. The result of the Tribune's poll here was a striking contrast to those obtained in several cities in the northern part of the state, where the returns were heavily against votes for women.

Elmira voters account for the difference in their attitude from that of men of other parts of the state in many ways. Some declared that the manner in which the women here conducted their campaign was systematic, businesslike and earnest, and that their tactics convinced many voters that they were worthy of the ballot as a majority of men.

Others said that Elmira, being a live, up-to-date city, would naturally harbor broad-minded, thinking citizens. The local morning paper is actively supporting the women's suffrage cause. Several county political leaders of the three parties have spoken openly in favor of it.

A total of 199 voters were seen. Of that number 119 were sure they would vote for the suffrage amendment on Tuesday, 53 were certain they would oppose it, and 27 said they did not know how they were going to vote on the measure.

Mechanics Favor Suffrage.

In the Kennedy Valve Company's plant on the outskirts of the city the voice of the workman on the suffrage amendment was obtained. The skilled mechanics, working at their machines, were polled. Out of a total of 91 men interviewed, 43 were for woman suffrage, 31 were against it, and 27 were undecided.

The office staff, with the exception of Daniel Kennedy, president of the concern, and the purchasing agent took part in the vote. Mr. Kennedy was making a tour of his shops, where the men were engaged in grinding and drilling shrapnel shells to fill a large war contract, and he was too busy, he said, to vote. He was too busy, he said, to vote. He was too busy, he said, to vote.

The purchasing agent held the belief of many other voters who are too wary to mark straw ballots, that the question

WHY DEAN GROSVENOR WILL VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

By the VERY REV. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR,
Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

I cannot find any logical or sensible reason that has yet been given by anybody why women should not have the vote. I am an old-fashioned American and I believe there should be no taxation without representation. Certainly women are bearing their share of the taxes of the country. And, as far as I have been able to learn or observe, women have quite as much intelligence and are quite as capable of deciding questions of public welfare and policy as are the men.

I do not believe that home life will be interfered with. Elections come only once a year, and women might just as well spend their spare time considering the interests of the public and the conditions of city life as any other topic that might occupy their minds.

Women who care most for their homes and the serious problems of home life will do most for the city and state, and their duties for the city and state may be made to contribute to their home life.

I shall vote for the woman suffrage amendment on November 2.

Suffrage Leads, 2 to 1, In Poll at Elmira

Vote in Factory, Store and Street Gives 119 "For," 53
"Against" and 27 "Undecided"—Businesslike
Campaign Wins Many Recruits to Cause.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.
Elmhurst, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Woman suffrage will be victorious by a large majority in this city on Election Day, if straw votes mean anything. A canvass of 199 men of Elmira approached in factory, store and on the street indicated that the amendment would be victorious in this city by a two-to-one majority.

Chemung County, in which Elmira is situated, is said to be a strong suffrage district. In the rural parts of the county, as well as in the more thickly populated communities, the sentiment appears to be strongly in favor of women voting. The result of the Tribune's poll here was a striking contrast to those obtained in several cities in the northern part of the state, where the returns were heavily against votes for women.

Elmira voters account for the difference in their attitude from that of men of other parts of the state in many ways. Some declared that the manner in which the women here conducted their campaign was systematic, businesslike and earnest, and that their tactics convinced many voters that they were worthy of the ballot as a majority of men.

Others said that Elmira, being a live, up-to-date city, would naturally harbor broad-minded, thinking citizens. The local morning paper is actively supporting the women's suffrage cause. Several county political leaders of the three parties have spoken openly in favor of it.

A total of 199 voters were seen. Of that number 119 were sure they would vote for the suffrage amendment on Tuesday, 53 were certain they would oppose it, and 27 said they did not know how they were going to vote on the measure.

Mechanics Favor Suffrage.

In the Kennedy Valve Company's plant on the outskirts of the city the voice of the workman on the suffrage amendment was obtained. The skilled mechanics, working at their machines, were polled. Out of a total of 91 men interviewed, 43 were for woman suffrage, 31 were against it, and 27 were undecided.

The office staff, with the exception of Daniel Kennedy, president of the concern, and the purchasing agent took part in the vote. Mr. Kennedy was making a tour of his shops, where the men were engaged in grinding and drilling shrapnel shells to fill a large war contract, and he was too busy, he said, to vote. He was too busy, he said, to vote.

The purchasing agent held the belief of many other voters who are too wary to mark straw ballots, that the question

5 NEW ARRESTS IN BOMB PLOT DUE TO-DAY

Hoboken Searched by Secret Service for Hidden Conspirators.

From dawn yesterday until a late hour last night Hoboken was ransacked by a score of Secret Service men from Washington, with the expectation of rounding up four or five men implicated in the German bomb conspiracy uncovered Sunday night with the arrest of three alleged conspirators in Weehawken.

Five of the Secret Service men remained throughout the day at Meyer's Hotel and were joined from time to time by others who were speeding about the city in a big touring car.

No arrests were made, but two men who came into the hotel late last night were taken to a corner by three of the Federal detectives and questioned for half an hour. After the questioning the men were permitted to go.

With Meyer's Hotel as a headquarters the men of the Secret Service made trips to saloons, restaurants and boarding houses nearby, but always two or three of their party were on watch at the hotel entrances.

At 10:30 p. m. five men who were on guard in the lobby were augmented by seven who drove up in an automobile. The leader was asked the object of his visit and replied, "We are from the Federal government and we are after something, but just now we have not got what we are looking for."

Secret Service Dragnet Set.

It is said that two of the men the Secret Service men are looking for are known to be in hiding in Hoboken, and their arrest is expected surely today.

The dragnet is expected to enmesh at least five men who are believed to know more about the bomb conspiracy against munition bearing ships and American ammunition plants than has been brought to light in the confessions of Lieutenant Robert Fay and Walter L. Sholz.

Rumors were current for several days that the principals now at large would soon be taken into custody and that their possible revelations may connect up a chain of evidence that will lead to the capture of the German Secret Service in Berlin.

Reports to this effect which were published yesterday brought forth statements from John C. Knox, the assistant prosecutor in the bomb cases, and from H. Snowden Marshall, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Both officials are of the opinion that they will soon have before them some important participants in the bomb conspiracy—men higher up than those now in custody—but they would not say they had any information that would connect the plot directly with Wilhelmstrasse.

William J. Flynn, in charge of the local secret service, also declared that his department was in possession of no information that would connect the

Bulgarians Close on Nish As Pirot Fortress Falls; Russians Bombard Varna

VIVIANI RESIGNS; BRIAND TO FORM NEW MINISTRY

Whole Political Talent of
France to Redeem
Balkan Failure.

PORTFOLIOS FOR EIGHT EX-PREMIERS

Two Octogenarians in Combination Foreshadowed, but Clemenceau's Name Is Missing.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Viviani Ministry resigned to-day. Ex-Premier Aristide Briand, Minister of Justice in the outgoing Cabinet, has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The Havas News Agency publishes a list of members of the new Cabinet, according to which the veteran Charles de Freycinet is to be Vice-President of the Cabinet and Minister of State; Professor Paul Painlevé, Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defence; Jules Méline, a former Premier, Minister of Agriculture, while other René Renoult or Gabriel Guist'hau will be Minister of Labor.

As ministers without portfolio the list carries the names of former Premier Emile Combes and Léon Bourgeois, together with Denys Cochin and Jules Guesde, who are in the outgoing Cabinet as Ministers without portfolio.

It is understood that René Viviani, the outgoing Premier, will be Minister of Justice in the reorganized Cabinet.

Cambrun at Foreign Office.

Information now available indicates that M. Briand will become Foreign Minister as well as Premier, with Jules Cambon, who was Ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the war, as his principal secretary. It is understood that, as general secretary of the Foreign Office, M. Cambon will be responsible for the direction of foreign affairs.

In addition to M. Viviani, probable designations are:

Minister of War, General J. S. Gallieni.

Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze.

Minister of Public Works, Etienne Clémentel, former Minister of Agriculture and Finance.

Minister of Commerce, L. L. Klotz, former Minister of the Interior and Secretary in the Ministry of War.

Minister of Instruction, Emile Combes, former Premier.

The other members of the present Cabinet, according to this programme, will continue in their present positions.

"Le Journal" states that there will be six Ministers of State without portfolios, of whom four will be Senators and two Deputies. It is also said that the output of the munitions, except in the case of the Minister of War, in which department Albert Thomas is to be continued in office, in charge of the output of munitions.

Ministers To Be Retained.

It is expected that M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, since the outbreak of the war, and M. Doumergue, Minister of the Colonies, will be associated with the new Cabinet.

The only name of the first importance not mentioned in connection with the reconstruction is that of Georges Clemenceau.

The following statements to the press were made to-day by M. Briand:

"Premier Viviani took steps to enlarge his Cabinet. I am continuing them in my turn, but I have no official mandate, since there is no ministerial responsibility. The conversations I have had with various political leaders have been only semi-official, and I ask you to explain that it is in that sense that my activities must be regarded. I am in a position to say more very soon."

The belief was expressed by persons in close touch with the situation that the period since the outbreak of the war had taken his strength severely, and that he desired to rest, as well as to bring forward some strong figure who would unite all elements as his successor.

Crisis Long Drawn Out.

Since the resignation of Théophile Delcassé as Foreign Minister, on October 13, it has been understood that there were to be further changes in the Cabinet, but reports have not hitherto indicated that a reorganization, involving such sweeping changes as the withdrawal of M. Viviani from the Premier's post, was to be made. M. Delcassé's resignation was said to be due to a disagreement regarding the Balkan policy of France, but Premier Viviani said in the Chamber of Deputies at the time that there was no discord in the Cabinet.

The Viviani Cabinet, which was in office at the beginning of the war, resigned on August 26 of last year, and a coalition Cabinet was formed, with M. Viviani remaining at its head.

Aristide Briand is fifty-three years old and is a native of Nantes, in Western France. Before being called to the Premiership he filled the Cabinet offices of Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Fine Arts and Minister of Cults. He succeeded to the Premiership on the fall of Georges Clemenceau, in July, 1909. M. Barthou, Doumergue and Viviani being his chief colleagues. Fourteen months later he re-constructed his Cabinet, dismissing the three ministers named, intrusting the portfolio of finance to M. Klotz and that of marine to Admiral Houé de Lapeyrière, with M. Guist'hau as Under

ENTENTE ABANDONS HOPE OF RUMANIA OR GREECE

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Milan, Oct. 28 (dispatch to "The Daily News," London).—From a semi-official statement of what occurred in the Italian Cabinet council last night, it appears obvious that the quadruple Entente powers have abandoned hope that either Rumania or Greece can be persuaded or bribed to observe their treaty obligations to come to the aid of Serbia.

This comes as a disappointment to certain circles, where it was hoped yesterday that Italian and Russian efforts to influence Rumania might be crowned with at least partial success.

Italy remains of the opinion that the best counter move will be a vigorous offensive against the German, Austrian and Turkish line in every theatre of the war, thus preventing the transference of troops to the Balkans area and compelling the Central Powers to go slowly with their new enterprise.

BUELOW TO VISIT GENEVA

German Diplomat "Will Meet Another Diplomat" in Switzerland.
Geneva (via Paris), Oct. 29.—Prince von Buelow, the former German Imperial Chancellor, accompanied by two other persons, is expected here. It is reported that his visit will be in connection with a special mission for the German government, says "Le Tribune de Genève," and that he will meet another diplomat in Switzerland.

SAYS RUMANIA OWES NO AID TO SERBIANS

Foreign Minister Declares She
Desires to Stay Neutral.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Madrid, Oct. 28.—Forumboro, Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made the following declaration to a correspondent now with the Austro-German armies:

"Rumania does not desire to intervene in the war and would only intervene if her interests were threatened by some belligerent. Rumania is not obliged to defend Serbia against Bulgaria because Bulgaria fights as the ally of the Central Powers and her conduct with Serbia is therefore an episode of the European war."

"Rumania is under obligations to defend the treaty of Bucharest against the great powers, but only against countries signatory to the treaty. We have no aspirations regarding Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bukovina, and no probability exists of Rumanian intervention on the side of the Central Empires."

BRITISH LINE'S PIER BURNED AT SEATTLE

Incendiaries Blamed — Ships
Carried Supplies to Allies.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 23.—Fire, supposedly of incendiary origin, destroyed to-night Pier 14, occupied by Dowell & Co., agents for the Blue Funnel Line of British steamers. Much valuable merchandise, amounting to a loss of probably \$500,000, was burned.

Two alleged attempts to destroy the pier by fire were made early last Tuesday. Both blazes were started in piles of rattle stacked on rolls of paper. Fire department officials said that they believed both of these fires originated from a time fuse.

The Blue Funnel Line steamers have been taking banded wire machinery and implements of war across the Pacific. The steamer Ixion, of the line, on her first trip was booked to stop at Vladivostok with supplies for Russia.

J. E. ROOSEVELT SUEB BY WIFE FOR SUPPORT

Cause of Trouble in Family of
Ex-President's Cousin Secured.

A suit for separate maintenance was begun last Thursday by Edith Briscoe Roosevelt against her husband, John Ellis Roosevelt, well known attorney with offices at 44 Wall Street and a cousin of Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. The papers have been sealed, and every effort has been made by Phoenix Ingraham, counsel for Mrs. Roosevelt, to keep the grounds of the action secret.

"I don't intend to let you hear anything about it," Mr. Ingraham said over the telephone in response to all inquiries yesterday.

Janet S. Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. Roosevelt by a former marriage, told reporters over the telephone from her father's home at 818 Madison Avenue that Mrs. Roosevelt was not living there now. Mr. Roosevelt himself, she said, lived there, but was not at home.

Mr. Roosevelt is senior member of the law firm of Roosevelt, Kohbe & Speer. He is a director of the Broadway Improvement Company, and president of the Elkhorn Valley Coal Land Company. He belongs to the Metropolitan Club, Downtown Automobile Riding Club. He has a country house at Sayville, L. I.

After the death of his first wife, who was Miss Nannie M. Vance, in September, 1912, Mr. Roosevelt married Mrs. Edith Briscoe, nee Hamersley, on January 5, 1914. Mrs. Briscoe was then thirty years old, and had lived for a year in Washington with her sister, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt.

Invader Seizes Town Thirty Miles from Stronghold.

FRENCH LAND 150,000 MEN

Defenders Retake Uskub
and Begin Advance
on Istib.

BRITISH SEND GENERAL

Turks Attack at Strumlitza—
Russia Names Bulgarian
Leader of Army.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Oct. 28.—The great battle on which hangs the mastery of the Oriental Railway and the fate of Serbia is fast approaching.

From the north the Teuton armies are still pushing slowly up the Morava Valley. From the east the Bulgarians have pressed to within thirty miles of Nish and, it is reported, have taken Pirot, pivotal points on the road from Budapest to Constantinople.

Meanwhile, the Allied forces are advancing into Serbia, driving back Czar Ferdinand's troops as they batter their way north. Railway communication between Salonica and Veles has been established once more and the road cleared of the invader. Franco-Serbian troops, after retaking Veles, are reported to be marching upon Istib, and Uskub has been recaptured by the Serbians.

Invader and defender are rapidly nearing each other. With the railroad free, the Allied forces can be brought up to Veles, in the heart of the battle zone. The rush of the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia was possible because the country has few natural defenses. The counter rush of the Allied forces is possible for the same reason.

Danube Cleared of Serbians.

On the Danube the last Serbian positions have been wrested from the defender. With the junction of the invading armies accomplished, the river will be reopened speedily for traffic. Vessels already are removing mines and other obstructions, and communication between Hungary and Bulgaria and Turkey will begin soon.

But travel along the river is necessarily slow, and the real objective of the Teuton allies must be the Oriental Railway. Whether Serbia can hold out until the Allies have made their strength felt sufficiently to divert the Bulgarian attack to the north is the crucial question on which the outcome of the campaign depends. The Allies are forcing back the southern forces constantly, but the Bulgarian threat to the railway has become imminent.

Now, if ever, must come the supreme effort of the Allies. Rumania and Greece cannot be persuaded or bribed to come to the aid of Serbia. That was made clear at the meeting of the Italian Cabinet Council last night. Serbia can be saved only by quick and vigorous action by the Entente powers.

150,000 French Landed.

France, distressed by Cabinet troubles, is reported to be sending more troops to Salonica. According to German dispatches, the French have already landed 150,000 men, with 100 big guns, at Salonica.

Where the British expeditionary force is stationed remains a mystery. But the indications are that Britain, too, has a large force in Serbia, for, although General Monro, appointed to command the Gallipoli operations, is already on the Balkan front, Major General Sir Bryan Mahon, who gained fame as the leader of the columns which relieved Mafeking, in the South African war, has been sent to co-operate with the French.

Russia, too, is doing her part in the effort to relieve the pressure on the Serbians. The Czar's Black Sea fleet has again begun the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast, concentrating its attack at Varna, where, it was reported, a Russian expeditionary force from Odessa, would attempt a landing. The statement issued at Petrograd says:

"In the Black Sea, on the 28th, our fleet bombarded the batteries and harbor works of Varna, while at the same time aviators dropped bombs on the port. Enemy submarines attacked our ships, but without success."

Russians Shell Varna.

A Bucharest dispatch to the Stefani News Agency, filed yesterday, says: "A Russian fleet arrived at 4 o'clock this morning off the Bulgarian coast," the correspondent writes, "and immediately began a bombardment of Varna. Shelling was still proceeding at 11 o'clock. Considerable damage has been done to the town."

General Radko Dimitzoff, says the

DAY LINE AUTUMN TRIPS
To and including Election Day. See adv.
page 4.

Typical Cases

Samuel Hopkins Adams treats some typical cases of questionable advertising in "The Ad-Visor" department this morning—a financial wheedler, a window-bait expert, a testimonial collector and others. You will find diversity and interest in his comments on page 16.

The Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Continued on page 3, column 3